

pore-tubulation on the septum ; *b*, lateral view of the same, extending one third of the way through the wall of the test ; *c*, the remaining portion formed of grains of calcareous sand, in the midst of which is the continuation of the pore-tubulation in the form of "labyrinthic structure," here omitted for perspicuity : scale 1-48th to 1-1800th inch. *d*, surface-end of pore-tube, more magnified, to show the pore in its centre : scale 1-12th to 1-1800th inch.

N.B. It should here be remembered that as the chambers are successively developed in *Valulina*, the septum presents the same structure as the walls of the test—that is, that the upper or *inner* portion is pore-tubulated, and the *outer* or lower one arenaceous.

Fig. 25. The same : portion of surface magnified, to show, *a*, the angular pore-openings of the "labyrinthic structure" in the midst of the sand-grains. Diagram.

Fig. 26. *Lituola canariensis*, D'Orb., natural size.

Fig. 27. The same : magnified view, to show :—*a*, the large and small grains of quartz sand respectively of which the test is composed ; *b*, the ends of the pore-tubulation or "labyrinthic structure" after slight abrasion of the surface. Diagram.

Fig. 28. The same : much more magnified, to show :—*a*, the holes of intercameral communication in the septum ; *b b b*, the pore-tubulation or "labyrinthic structure" in the wall of the test ; *c*, pseudopodial aperture ; *d*, lines indicating externally the limits of the chambers respectively. Diagram.

Fig. 29. The same : portion of fig. 28, *d*, more magnified, to show the pore-tubulation or "labyrinthic structure" in the midst of the sand-grains composing the wall of the test. *a*, pore-tubulation ; *b*, openings of the same on the inner surface of the wall ; *c*, dark line indicating sarcodic lining ; *d*, surface, consisting of large and small grains of quartz sand respectively, the latter forming a kind of cement to the former.

XVII.—*Descriptions of two new Genera and Species of Indian Mantidæ.* By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON, Assistant Curator, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Genus DANURIA, Stål.

Subgenus 1. DANURIA.

1. *Danuria Thunbergi*, Stål.

Hab. Port Natal.

2. *Danuria Bolauana*, Sauss.

Hab. Zanzibar.

3. *Danuria superciliaris*, Gerst.

Hab. Zanzibar.

Subgenus 2. PARADANURIA, nov.

Eyes armed with a conical spine entirely surrounded by the faceted corneal membrane. *Legs*: the anterior ones long and slender, femora furnished with spines along their apical three fourths; tibiæ long and very slender, spined on the apical half of their length (5 spines on the outer, 11 on the inner edge); the four posterior ones very short, their femora strongly trifurcate at the apex, prismatic, their crested angles spinulose and furnished (the inner and lower ones) with triangular foliaceous lobes. *Supraanal plate* broader than long, triangular or short shield-shaped. *Cerci* foliaceous. *Organs of flight*? Otherwise as in *Danuria* (e. g. *Danuria Thunbergi*), all the known species of which are African.

Paradanuria orientalis, sp. nov.

♀ (nymph). Stone-coloured. Body greatly elongated, linear. Head horizontal, higher, or rather longer than broad; forehead and face in the same plane, the former with a large tubercle in the middle and with another minute one between this and the ocelli; ocular lobes of the vertex armed each with an obtuse tubercle representing the well-developed auricles of *D. Thunbergi*, the line of the vertex between these tubercles slightly concave; facial shield with its upper or posterior margin more produced in the middle than in the species mentioned. Eyes each with a conical spine, directed outwards and slightly backwards, at their upper and outer angles.

Organs of flight not yet developed, but probably much abbreviated in the perfect insect.

Prothorax apparently much as in *D. Thunbergi*, both in shape and ornamentation, but longitudinally deeply grooved on each side next to the lateral margins, and proportionally longer in the neck. Mesonotum and metanotum also longitudinally carinate. Abdomen linear, longitudinally carinate above, the keel and the sharp projecting points into which it is produced at the middle of the hinder border of each segment (including the supraanal plate) increasing in strength and size towards the apex; supraanal plate triangular or short shield-shaped, its lateral margins being arcuate. Cerci foliaceous, as long as the four terminal dorsal abdominal segments taken together, spatulate in outline as seen from the side, granulose, divided at the extremity into two rounded points by a broad but shallow notch, their upper edge thin, sharp, and exarticulate, their lower edge thick, transversely convex, and obscurely segmented.

Anterior legs long and slender; coxæ as in *D. Thunbergi*;

temora similarly shaped, but armed for the apical three fourths of their length; tibiæ very long and slender, of uniform width and perfectly straight up to the base of the terminal claw, armed with 5 spines on the outer edge, the basal two thirds of which are unarmed, and with 11 on the inner, rather less than the basal half of which is unarmed. Four posterior legs very short; the femora stout, slightly tapering at either end, with a transversely convex rib on each side between the upper and lower crests, prismatic, with each of the four angles slightly crested; the two upper crests minutely notched or spinulose here and there, and converging apically to form the strong triangular lobe that projects over the knees; the two lower ones are each also prolonged into a very sharp spine at their apex; the outer of them is simply, rarely, and minutely spinulose, but the inner is furnished with three subtriangular foliaceous lobes; tibiæ and tarsi slender and weak.

Male unknown.

Total length 53 millims.; length of antennæ 12; height of head 2.75; breadth of head 2.25; length of prothorax 15.33, of which the neck is 4, width of prothorax at dilatation 2, at base 1.33; length of meso- and metathorax 9; of abdomen 26, breadth of abdomen 2; length of cerci 3.33, breadth of cerci 1; length of fore coxa 8.5, femur 11, tibia (straight portion) 7.5; of intermediate femur 3.25, tibia 5; of posterior femur 4.75, tibia 5.25; tarsi all subequal, the intermediate ones the shortest.

Hab. Bangalore, Mysore. Collected by Private Thomas Reedy, of H.M. 45th Regiment, from whom I have received a number of interesting insects from the same district.

Genus SCHIZOCEPHALA, Serville.

Subgenus DIDYMCORYPHA, nov.

Body slender, sublinear. *Antennæ* inserted and constructed precisely as in *Schizocephala bicornis*, but not thickened at the base. *Head* very narrow and enormously elevated, the lateral or ocular lobes of the vertex being vertically prolonged in the form of two slender gradually tapering cones, which are in contact with one another throughout their whole length, occupying the whole of the vertex, so that the median lobe of this part is not developed and that the grooves bounding its lateral lobes meet upon the occiput at the basal junction of the cones. *Ocelli* minute and hidden, just as in *S. bicornis*. The *face* substantially as in this form and in *Oxyophthalma chalybea*. *Eyes* perfectly lateral, but little salient. *Prothorax* narrow, with its sides subparallel; its front and hinder max-

gins straight, their lateral angles only being rounded off; its supracoal dilatation and cervical groove hardly perceptible; its neck graduate, slightly narrowed behind the insertion of the fore legs, then widening again slightly to its base; its disk transversely convex, with a raised median line. *Organs of flight* ? abbreviated. *Legs* apparently constructed as in *Oxyophthalma gracilis*. *Abdomen* attenuated from base to apex; supraanal plate nearly as broad as long, shield-shaped. *Cerci* enormously long and stout, ensiform, segmented much as in *S. bicornis*, consisting of a few close-packed ill-defined basal joints, followed by eight distinct ones, gradually lengthening and narrowing from the first to the last.

Didymocorypha ensifera, sp. nov.

The single immature individual (♀ nymph) from which the above diagnosis has been drawn up measures:—

Total length 32 millims.; height of head 8, of which the horns are 5; breadth of head 2; length of antennæ 16; of prothorax 6, of which the neck is 1·75, width of prothorax at supracoal dilatation 1·75; length of meso- and metathorax taken together 5; of abdomen 15; of cerci 9; of fore coxa 3, femur 4·5, tibia 2·5, tarsus 4.

Hab. I found the specimen in the flat country on the eastern flank of the Rajmahál hills at Teen Pahar, a station on the East-India Railway, about 6 miles south-west of the town of Rajmahál, on tall grass, probably *Saccharum spontaneum*, in company with *S. bicornis*.

XVIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Conidæ and Terebridæ.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S., Zoological Department, British Museum.

IN examining the collections of Conidæ and Terebridæ in the British Museum several very interesting forms have been observed which I have been unable to refer to any described species. Three of the Terebridæ were briefly mentioned in this Magazine (1875, vol. xv.), and were presented by Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.; and seven others, collected by Colonel Pelly in the Persian Gulf, were most liberally placed in the national collection by the late Robert M'Andrew, Esq., F.R.S.

Conus brevis, sp. nov.

Testa breviter turbinata, superne acute angulata, minutissime coro-